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**NEWS LETTER**

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## NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

### FIRE PROTECTION

As the cool nights come on and the cloudy days call for fires to preserve our comfort, it is well to stop a bit and consider how we may protect ourselves and our children from the fire hazard.

The Insurance Commissioner of this state is trying to teach us how to save our property and our lives. He is sending out pamphlets and circulars all the time telling us how we can be safer and happier.

Send him your name and ask for his literature. It is interesting and startling as well as instructive. Ask especially for his Safety Don'ts for Mothers.

### HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Not all the aids and helps coming from the U. S. Department of Agriculture are for the men on the farms, and justly so.

In the News Letter of this Department for September 20th are descriptions of several household devices which may be easily and quickly made by any man or boy in the country home with the least bit of mechanical skill.

The devices are a scrubbing chariot to aid housewives in wiping the floors; a combined china closet, serving table, and roller tray; and a folding ironing board.

This bulletin is important to demonstration agents, women field agents, domestic science teachers in the country districts, farmers and farmwives.

### ANOTHER SCHOOL PAPER

We are in receipt of The Bulletin from Superintendent L. R. Crawford of the Hertford schools. As the first number says, it is a journal devoted to educational news and community progress.

Like the other work directed by Superintendent Crawford it is neat, thorough, and live with breadth as well as depth and length of view.

We welcome this newcomer in the field of journalism and hope it may serve to stimulate school interest in Perquimans, to teach the pupils forceful English and to let the people of the county know how much power education can be made to exert when properly directed.

### A TOMATO CLUB BULLETIN

There is a new bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture giving a series of ten most valuable lessons on tomatoes.

In addition to giving worth while information about tomatoes and tomato raising, there is specific help about club organization, community and fair exhibits.

With the suggestions given here, there is no good reason why any rural school in the state can not do as much as the school with a special helper in this work.

The bulletin is No. 392, Lessons on Tomatoes for Rural Schools, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### CAROLINA CLUB OFFICERS

The officers of the North Carolina Club for 1916-17 were elected on Monday evening September 25, as follows:

President, J. A. Capps, Gaston county.  
Secretary, S. H. Hobbs, Jr., Sampson county.

Steering committee, E. C. Branson, Wake county; D. E. Eagle, Iredell county; W. E. Price, Rockingham county; C. C. Miller, Watauga county; J. A. Capps, Gaston county; E. R. Rankin, Gaston county; R. E. Price, Rutherford county.

### The Year's Program

The nineteen studies and discussions this year cover (1) The Production of Primary Wealth in North Carolina, (2) Wealth-Retention, and (3) Taxation and the Common Weal.

The first meeting of the year occurs on Monday evening in Room No. 8 Peabody building, and the program is—

The Wealth Created in North Carolina by Agriculture, by S. H. Hobbs, Jr., Sampson county.

The Wealth Created by Manufacture in North Carolina, by W. E. Price, Rockingham county.

### UP-TO-DATE SCHOOLS

Last week the school children of the Chapel Hill Public School went under

examination for physical defects and deficiencies. The work was done by Dr. T. M. Jordan of the State Board of Health in Raleigh.

The physical condition of the children was found to be far above the average, the most serious defects being bad teeth and defective eyesight. Fortunately, the people of Chapel Hill are enlightened enough to know the full significance of these defects. Toxin in the blood, from blind abscesses, usually at the roots of bad teeth, means anemia, rheumatism in some form, digestive troubles and lowered vitality and energy. The parents will promptly have the teeth and eyes of their children attended to.

The schools of Washington also underwent medical inspection, beginning Monday, October 2. Dr. A. C. Bulla, under the direction of the State Board of Health, did the work.

On finishing the task in Washington, Doctor Bulla then examined the school children of Beaufort county. This town and county made provision for this educational-health work last spring.

### STRIKES A HIGH NOTE

In last week's issue we featured an extract from the address of Mr. J. E. Edgerton to the National Manufacturers' Association at the recent session in New York City.

Mr. Edgerton is a native North Carolinian, by birth a Johnston county man. He is president of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association and a director of the National Association.

This address was published in full in The Raleigh News and Observer, September 24th. It is an important message to the entire nation, and it is worth reading and re-reading again and again.

The rare charm of the English of this address is of a sort with its high moral standards. It is readable, and significant in the highest degree.

In brief, Mr. Edgerton's message runs as follows:

Capital has obligations as well as rights. It concerns humanity as well as dividends—the making of men as well as making of money. It is not a son of Mammon, but a servant of man. It is bottomed upon strict integrity and spotless fair dealing. It is righteously self-defensive, but also it is just and humane in its dealings with labor. It is properly involved in social problems and civic life. Its activities ought generously to lift the level of national well-being, and to clarify the atmosphere of practical politics. These are the things that are or ought to be fundamentally true of industrial capital in America. The best way to protect rights is to discharge duties faithfully. But send for this address and read it. It is well worth while.

### HIGH STANDARDS

We are indebted to Dr. Charles T. Nesbitt, the County Health Officer of New Hanover, for calling our attention to the fact that no serious epidemics exist among the meat animals of that immediate section, that tuberculosis in cattle is rare, and that under local regulations no tubercular meat animal or any part of the same is allowed to be sold—a standard that is even higher than that of the Federal meat inspectors. Not a single animal presented for slaughter at the Wilmington abattoir during the month of July was found to be unfit for slaughter for any reason.

### Good Milk

Every city in America, says he, markets milk with a much greater bacteria count than a hundred thousand per cubic centimeter. The health practice of Massachusetts is probably the most perfect we have in America, and the maximum fixed for Boston is five hundred thousand bacteria per cubic centimeter. The milk counts published by various cities, including Wilmington, are designed to show especially the extent to which improvement in dairy practice has progressed in a given section.

The last report shows only one dairy with a bacteria count of more than a hundred thousand per cubic centimeter; twelve with fifty thousand or less; and seven with ten thousand or less. Nine dairies submitted no samples.

## UNFAVORABLE TO FREEDOM

Tenantry is unfavorable to freedom. It lays the foundation for separate orders in society, annihilates the love of country, and weakens the spirit of independence.

The tenant has in fact no country, no hearth, no domestic altar, no household god.

The homeowner, on the contrary, is the natural supporter of a free government, and it should be the policy of republics to multiply their freeholders, as it is the policy of monarchs to multiply their tenants.—Thomas Hart Benton.

### A Rarely Fine Record

We take pleasure in adding that Wilmington and New Hanover have been celebrated in the public prints by Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the U. S. Public Health Service, for the superior quality of attention given to public health and hygiene, and to remarkable achievements in this field of public service. All told, no community in this country makes any better showing in this important matter.

### MILL PLAY GROUNDS

The other night in Durham we looked upon a beautiful spectacle—some 2500 happy people, children, young boys and girls, fathers and mothers all enjoying themselves to the utmost on the play grounds of the Carr mills. The crowd was impressively well dressed, well set up, self-respecting and well behaved.

The music of the band in the pavilion, the twinkling electric lights in the trees and shrubbery, the grassy open spaces, the perpetual motion of eager tots and kiddies in the playground enclosures were altogether a charming introduction to Wonderland.

We found a dear old soul sitting alone with a quiet smile on her face. We stopped to ask her what she was thinking about.

"I wasn't thinking," she said, "I was just a-wonderin' if Heaven would be as purty as this."

She had just moved into this mill group. All her life she had been a mill hand, but never before had she ever found anything beautiful in the world—nothing at least that charmed her senses like this fairyland scene.

### Investing in Humanity

The Carrs are using for playgrounds a fifteen acre lot in front of their mills, worth perhaps \$40,000 for mill sites. But instead they have converted it into a well kept park devoted to recreation and beauty. The playground outfit cost some \$1100, and it is the best that money can buy. There is a baseball diamond for the boys and basketball grounds for the girls. A similar playground has been planned for the mill people in Carrboro. The apparatus has already been ordered, and will be installed in the early Spring.

These investments in fresh air, exercise and happiness for their operatives is quite of a sort with the loan fund, the hospital service, and trained nurses of the Carr mills.

We have spent six weeks in trying to get accurate information about similar investments by other textile mills in North Carolina. We know of other mill playgrounds in Raleigh and Charlotte. We should be glad have full accounts of these and any others.

### THE SECOND OPEN LETTER

In its open letter to college men of the South, issued at the beginning of the present year, the University Commission urged them to unite their efforts with those of the press, the pulpit, the bar, the officers of the law, and all other agencies laboring for the elimination of the monster evil of mob violence. These agencies have labored diligently and with substantial results as is indicated by the decrease of the average annual number of lynchings from 171 for the decade 1886-1895 to 70 for the decade 1906-1915. Nevertheless the Commission wishes to reiterate its appeal with renewed emphasis, knowing that the eradication of so virulent a social disease as the lynching mania can

## UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER, SERIES NO. 94

### THE RURAL SCHOOL TERM

The lack of equal school privileges for the farm boy and farm girl as compared with the school privileges provided for the city boy and the city girl, in length of school term, in equipment, in professional supervision, and in the qualification of teachers, are injustices that might have to be tolerated in a despotism but are discriminations that should have no place in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. But we are not through yet with the length of the school term as one of the rankest discriminations against the farm boy and the farm girl in our public school policy.

### Maryland Lowest

The per cent of daily attendance of every 100 pupils enrolled in the rural schools of Maryland, according to the Bulletin of the Bureau of Education, 1913, No. 8, entitled "The Status of Rural Education in the United States," by A. C. Monahan, is only 51 per cent, the lowest percentage of attendance in the rural schools of all States in the Union. Delaware comes next with 51.4 per cent. Colorado ranks third with 53.6 per cent. The three States ranking highest in percentage of daily attendance in the rural

schools are as follows: Oregon, 90.6; Connecticut, 88.4; Massachusetts, 86. It is evident, therefore, that Maryland, with the lowest percentage of rural school attendance, is 39.6 per cent below Oregon with the highest percentage of rural school attendance.

### Oregon Leads

If the rural school attendance were raised from 67.6 per cent—the average daily attendance in the rural public schools of the United States—to 90.6 per cent, the average daily attendance in the rural public schools of Oregon, it would mean an increase of the rural school term in effect and in the aggregate for the country at large of 23 per cent. It would seem that 9.4 per cent of the actual enrollment, as in the case of Oregon, is a sufficient allowance for all reasonable absences—such as sickness, necessity of pupils being absent as wage earners in order to properly support the family, and all other reasonable excuses. Oregon has found it so. What Oregon has done every other State in the Union can do if it only will. Who is ready to say that every State should not do this for the farm boy and the farm girl?—J. L. McBrien, School Extension Agent, Federal Education Bureau.

be effected only by the prolonged and vigorous efforts of sane and patriotic citizens.

### Rightly Directed Education

In this letter the Commission wishes to direct the attention of the college men to the educational aspect of the race question, inasmuch as the solution of all human problems ultimately rests upon rightly directed education. In its last analysis education simply means bringing forth all the native capacities of the individual for the benefit both of himself and of society. It is axiomatic that a developed plant, animal, or man is far more valuable to society than the undeveloped. It is likewise obvious that ignorance is the most fruitful source of human ills. Furthermore it is as true in a social as in a physical sense that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The good results thus far obtained, as shown by the Negro's progress in recent years, prompt the Commission to urge the extension of his educational opportunities.

### A Larger Share for the Negro

The inadequate provision for the education of the negro is more than an injustice to him; it is an injury to the white man. The South cannot realize its destiny if one-third of its population is undeveloped and inefficient. For our common welfare we must strive to cure disease wherever we find it, strengthen whatever is weak, and develop all that is undeveloped. The initial steps for increasing the efficiency and usefulness of the Negro race must necessarily be taken in the school room. There can be no denying that more and better schools with better trained and better paid teachers, more adequate supervision and longer terms are needed for the blacks as well as the whites. The Negro schools are, of course, parts of the school systems of their respective States, and as such share in the progress and prosperity of their State systems. Our appeal is for a larger share for the Negro, on the ground of the common welfare and common justice. He is the weakest link in our civilization and our welfare is indissolubly bound up with his.

Many means are open to the college men of the South for arousing greater public interest in this matter and for promoting a more vigorous public effort to this end. A right attitude in this as in other public questions is a condition precedent to success. For this reason the Commission addresses to Southern college men this special appeal.—Signed by J. J. Doster, University of Alabama; D. Y. Thomas, University of Arkansas; James M. Farr, Florida; R. J. H. DeLoach, Georgia; Wm. O. Scroggs, Louisiana; W. L. Kennon, Mississippi; E. C. Branson, North Carolina; Josiah Morse, South Carolina; James D. Hoskins, Tennessee; William S. Sutton, Texas; W. M. Hunley, Virginia.

### OUR WEALTH POSSIBILITIES

The September 14 number of the Manufacturers Record is devoted to the Chem-

ical Potentialities of the South.

This particular issue was inspired by Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of the American Chemical Society, and Smith Professor of General and Industrial Chemistry in the University of North Carolina.

Dr. John E. Teeple of Easton, Pa., pays tribute to Dr. Herty in his article and gives an interesting account of the Herty turpentine cup system whereby ten million dollars a year is saved to the South.

Two other Carolina men also contribute to this special issue of the Record—Dr. Francis P. Venable and Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt. No other University in the country is represented by so large a number of contributors.

### Dazzling Opportunities

The story is so fascinating that it has taken us two weeks or more to go through the Record's account of the mineral, timber, and water power resources and possibilities of the South. The fifty or more articles sweep the entire field of southern industrial activities, enterprises, and opportunities.

And this account of the South is written not by Southerners in a fever of provincial pride, but by eminent industrial engineers at work in colleges and corporations the whole country over.

What the South is doing is creditable. What remains to be done and the rewards for doing it are dazzling.

This copy of the Manufacturers Record ought to be well thumbed by college students, faculty members, and capitalists everywhere.

The Southerner who leaves the South today to seek larger opportunities and rewards elsewhere lacks intimate acquaintance with the land of his birth. He is pitifully uninformed if he thinks the pot of gold lies at the other end of the rainbow.

### A Critical Deficiency

In every Southern school, the South is a proper curriculum concern, along with the achievements of other lands in other times and climes. We need to teach chemistry and electricity and physics, and we need to train research workers in these fields of inquiry; but also we need to train students for skilled industrial engineering of every sort.

In the United States in 1914, in 46 teaching institutions for graduate work 519 degrees of Ph. D. were conferred, says Dr. W. R. Whitney of Schenectady; but only six of these were in the South.

Aside from medical research, there are 28 grants for scientific research in the United States in 1916; but none in the Southern states. There were 32 grants for medical research but only one in the South.

The South lacks a sufficient number of industrial leaders, says Dr. Charles E. Coates of the Louisiana State University.

We have raw materials in abundance. We have cheap fuel and water power, suitable and reliable labor. We need capital, business initiative and skill, and technical leadership. Without these our resources and advantages will mock us for another half century.